

THE CAVALRY AND
HORSE ARTILLERYGrand Reunion on Site of
Greatest Cavalry Fight
of Modern Days.THE SPEAKERS
VETERANS ALLThe Marine Band, of Washington,
Headed the Culpeper Minute
Men in the Parade—The
Immense Crowd Was
Fed from Groan-
ing Tables.(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CULPEPER, VA., August 9.—The re-
union of the cavalry and horse artillery
of the Armies of Northern Virginia and
of the Potomac took place to-day near
Brady Station, this county, before a
remnant of the veterans and a large
crowd under the auspices of A. P. Hill
Camp, No. 2, Confederate Veterans of
Culpeper.The broad levels and undulating lands
of this famous war section of Virginia
were the scene of more engagements be-
tween the contending forces than any
other fields of the Civil War, and no lo-
cality in the South can boast of more
heroic and chivalric deeds of war; and
of now what a change. Where forty-three
years ago the settled ranks of war were
joined on the heights of Armageddon, all
joined in the tranquility and beauty
of a day of peace, where here down
sloping to the water's edge the fields all
golden with the harvest corn, where the
leaves of the trees now wave as a
metaphor of peace, where green earth
forgets her grief, for where blood here
hangs the loaded sheaf.Here the great Southern chieftain, Robt.
E. Lee, reviewed his cavalry corps the
day before the battle of July 9th, '63,
in which nearly the entire cavalry forces
of both armies were engaged, with se-
rious losses on both sides, including of-
ficers of high rank, but with a great vic-
tory finally resting on the arms of the
South.

Officers Killed.

Colonel Davis, a Federal officer, was
killed, and General Winder, of the
Army of the Potomac, wounded, as was
also many gallant soldiers of the South,
including Generals M. C. Butler, Black,
and W. H. F. Lee.It was also on and around these Fleet-
wood Heights, in most bloody engage-
ments, that the gallant Parley, from
Alabama, and the gallant Farley, of
South Carolina, gave their young lives
a willing sacrifice for their country.These Fleetwood Heights, overlooking
the plains and valleys, was the scene
of the June 9th battle, and for the
possession of which companies, regiments
and brigades, with flashing sabres
and heavy artillery charged and then con-
tinued to fight until the sun went
down in one red burial blast.The house at Fleetwood, from which in
the cupol General Lee watched the
progress of the 9th-of-June battle, is still
standing.In this immediate section, General
Grant reviewed his army in 1863 and 1864,
and moved from here to enter upon his
ever memorable Wilderness campaign.

Stuart in Command.

General J. E. B. Stuart, at this Fleet-
wood battle, was in command of the en-
tire Southern forces, and received a com-
munication from General R. E. Lee, con-
gratulating both officers and men on the
splendid victory achieved.Early this morning, before even the
stars had left their places in the sky,
long lines of caissons, wagons and ve-
hicles of all kinds loaded with people
and provisions, could be seen wending
their way to this Mecca of to-day's happy
occasion.At the appointed time, Rev. Carter
opened the exercises with prayer, the
Major J. W. Burrows named Major
D. A. Grimes, who did valiant military
duty on this same field, as master of
ceremonies, and who, on introducing the
first speaker in pleasing words, welcomed
one and all.All the speakers were appropriately
veterans, chief among them being Ex-
Governor James Marshall, Judge
Samuel Williams, and General Munford,
all of them reminiscent of occurrences
that took place on these historic grounds
in those dark and bloody days of nearly
half a century gone.The Marine Band from Washington
furnished the music; the famous Culpeper
Minute Men, under command of Captain
Edwin Slaughter, formed from the Amer-
ican Revolution, then in 1813, then in
1848, then in 1861, then in 1863, led the
military procession and in the maneuvers
of the day.Thus ended the reunion of the cavalry
and horse artillery of the Army of North-
ern Virginia, a day long to be remem-
bered in the lives of those who had the
good fortune to mingle in its festivity,
and to hear again recounted those
heroic deeds of war.

Great Crowd.

The crowd, which was from several
counties, was away up in the many
thousands. The appearance of all were
simply satisfied by the many tables
of dainties and refreshments spread so
lavishly before them and all those of the
people vying with each other to show the
better angles of their natures.Much of the success of the noted re-
union was due to the great effort of
Major Daniel A. Grimes, who was
ably assisted by the Adjutant of A. P.
Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, W.
P. Hill.EATON, DISGUSTED
WITH COMMITTEE,
RESIGNS OFFICEExpresses "Present Convictions"
to Olney and Announces
"Prompt and Positive"
Withdrawal.(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, August 9.—Seymour
Eaton, secretary of the International
Policeholders' Committee, sent the fol-
lowing telegram of resignation to Richard
Olney, chairman, to-day:"New York, August 9, 1906.
Hon. Richard Olney, Chairman, Bos-
ton, Mass.:"Dear Sir,—I herewith tender my
resignation as secretary of the
International Policeholders' Commit-
tee, to take effect immediately.
"When I accepted this position, I
believed this movement to be righteous,
unselfish, public-spirited and in the
best interest of the great body of
policyholders. I have been outspoken
in giving publicity to this opinion.
"I feel that I owe it to you and to
the other eminent gentlemen whom I
invited to serve on this committee,
as well as to myself, and to the
policyholders, that I be just as frank
and as fearless in expressing my
present convictions by a prompt and
positive resignation.(Signed) "SEYMOUR EATON."
The secretary received to-day from Mr.
Edwin Lefford, treasurer of the com-
mittee, his resignation, to take effect as
soon as the finances can be transferred
to a successor.RUSH TO SUPPLY
THAW WITH FOODGenerosity of Public Aroused by
the Report That He Had
Quarrel With Caterer.(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, August 9.—Harry K.
Thaw to-day was suddenly an object
of general and large generosity for food
supplies on the prison authorities for
him for some time. Chicken, roast beef,
steaks, ragouts, soups, fish, vegetables,
pies, puddings and coffee figured in the
list. One order from a Wall Street cafe
was large enough to have kept the pris-
oner in food supplies for several days.Moreover, accompanying all these ta-
bles were knives and forks, which pris-
oners charged with capital offenses are
not allowed to use with their meals. The
warden had difficulty in stopping the
stream of messengers bringing food.The incident was due to a report widely
current earlier in the day, that Thaw
had quarreled with the prison caterer,
who has been furnishing him with meals,
and that, in consequence, he had break-
fasted on ordinary prison fare. The re-
port had it that the disagreement was
over the catering of the day before, and
that Thaw's insistent order for knives
and fork being supplied with his meals. Late
in the day Thaw's attorney, Clifford W.
Bartlett, explained that there was no
foundation for the report, beyond the
fact that Thaw's caterer had been taken
ill and could not work.

Seven Hundred Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 9.—The
afternoon papers report that seven
hundred persons have been killed or
wounded during renewed fighting be-
tween Tartars and Armenians in the
Shusha district of Caucasus.CLOUDS OF STEAM RISING
FROM TOP OF NEW ISLAND(By Associated Press.)
TACOMA, WASH., August 9.—Captain
Truebridge, of the steamship Northwest-
ern, to-day displayed a photograph that
he brought from the north, taken by an
officer of the revenue cutter Perry of a
newly formed island lying fifty miles
west of Dutch Harbor, directly between
the Bogoslof Islands, commonly known
as Castle and Fire Islands. The new
island made its first appearance on high
June, and is now nine hundred feet high.
The length could not be ascertained, as
the Perry could not get close enough
to make an accurate measurement.
Clouds of steam rise from its summit,
and it is surrounded by boiling water.HORSE CAUGHT JOCKEY BY
THROAT AND SHOOK HIM(By Associated Press.)
BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, August 9.—
Just prior to the decision in the race for
the Worthing Plate to-day, Marford IV,
ridden by Brady, reared up and knocked
Jockey Madden, who was on Centre, out
of the saddle. The horse got hold of
Madden's throat and shook him like a
rag doll, and eventually was beaten off.
Madden's throat was badly lacerated, and
he was bleeding freely when released.BRITISH TROOPS FIGHT
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM(Special Cable to Times-Dispatch and
New York World.)
LONDON, August 9.—On Salisbury
Plain to-day more than thirty-five thou-
sand British troops reproduced the bat-
tle of Antietam, for the purpose of the
great field day of the August man-
euvers. General Ian Hamilton assumed
every possible condition of the great
American engagement. Lee was repre-
sented by Brigadier-General Allenby and
McClellan by Major-General Franklin,
who delivered the attack with proportion-
ately the same superiority of troops
as McClellan had. It is many years since
such a large British force fought a man-
euver action.PRESIDENT TO REVIEW
BIG FLEET FROM YACHT(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—It
has been definitely decided that Presi-
dent Roosevelt will review the Atlantic
fleet from his yacht, the Albatross, to-
day. He is now at Santo Domingo,
but will return to New York on the 20th
and be put in readiness for the review.
Another ship now doing patrol duty in
Santo Domingo waters, the Yankee, may
be brought North for the purpose of tak-
ing part in the review.CLERGYMAN DIES
OF HYDROPHOBIA(By Associated Press.)
MORRISTOWN, N. J., August 9.—The
Rev. James Brady, a Baptist clergyman
of Morristown, died last night in the
county jail of hydrophobia. He was bit-
ten by his own dog. A few days later
he developed symptoms of rabies, became
violent, and was placed in a cell.CLOSING SCENES
OF OLD COUNCILPredicted Wrangling and
All-Night Session Did
Not Materialize.GAS WORKS MATTER
TO NEW COUNCILPresident Peters Ruled That Sum
Involved Necessitated Hunt
Contract Lying on Table,
and There Was No
Appeal—White-
head Gets Tar.In the very best of humor, and with-
out any of the clashing or wrangling
that had been predicted by some "know-
alls" on the outside, the Common Coun-
cil closed its work last night.There was some little discussion of a
somewhat animated nature regarding the
contract for the sale of tar from the
Gas Works for two years to come, but
the vote, by which the bid of C. C.
Whitehead, of Norfolk, was accepted
was very decided—almost unanimous.The question of the employment of ex-
perts to tell what to do in regard to the
rehabilitation of the Gas Works was cut
very short by President Peters, and his
ruling that the sum involved in the com-
mittee's recommendation to award the
contract for expert preparing plans to
Hunt & Co. was large enough to cause
the whole matter to lie over.This means that the new Council to
go in office September 1st will have to
deal with this matter from the start.
The remainder of the lengthy session
was tame enough, and was simply the
winding up of all business possible to be
taken out of the way of the incoming
Council, the whole session closing with
a little afterpiece of pleasant and kind
feeling all around.

Regular Proceedings.

The Council met with a little more than
the usual midsummer promptness, a roll
call completed at 8:15 showing a work-
ing quorum present.The first report that came up for con-
sideration was from the Committee on
Light, which, through Mr. Miner, recom-
mended the adoption of the following:
"That the contract for the purchase
and removal of gas tar produced at the
City Gas Works, awarded by the Commit-
tee on Light at their meeting held
July 18, 1906, to H. C. Whitehead, of
Norfolk, Va., for two years, from July
1, 1906, at the bid of \$13.75 per barrel, be,
being the highest bidder, be, and the
same is hereby approved."The report was signed by J. B. Wood,
chairman.

Armitage Not Heard.

Mr. Garber moved that the report be
passed by for a few moments, in order
to give Mr. C. Richardson, attorney
for W. C. Armitage & Co., time to reach
the Council chamber and be heard.Mr. W. L. White, speaking to the motion,
made a vigorous speech in favor of
awarding the contract to Whitehead. He
intimated that there was some trickery
in the opposition to the contract, and
that the whole season closing with a
home manufacturing establishment.

Plain Business Matter.

Mr. Miner warmly replied to Mr. Dick-
erson, and among other things said that
the awarding of this contract was merely
a business transaction; the simple fact
was that Whitehead offered more money
for what the city had to sell than did
Armitage, and the contract was so
awarded. Mr. Miner added that he had
letters on his table that were sufficient
evidence that Whitehead was a respon-
sible bidder. It did not matter whether
he had a plant in Richmond or in Vir-
ginia; it did not matter what he proposed
to do with the tar, but he proposed
to buy the simple fact was that White-
head, a responsible bidder, offered \$1,600
more for the tar than did Armitage.Mr. Garber's motion to lay on the table
was defeated, and the question was called
for. In the meantime Mr. Richardson
came into the Council chamber, and a
plea was made that he be heard, but the
question was called for by a two-thirds
vote. The report of the committee was
then adopted by the following vote:Ayes—Messrs. Atkinson, Davis, Fergus-
son, Garber, Grimes, Green, Grimes, Hu-
ber, Lynch, Masurier, Mill, Miner, Mor-
ton, Pollard, Pollock, Richardson, Smith,
Umlauf, Well, D. M. White, W. L. White.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE LYERLY BARN
WAS DESTROYEDNegroes Near Scene of
Murder Make Threats
of Other Outrages.TALK NOW OF
EXTERMINATIONSix Lynchers Now Under Arrest,
and Their Trial for Offense
Goes Sternly On—Kiutz
Will Defend Them.
Governor Glenn
at Salisbury.(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SALISBURY, N. C., August 9.—At mid-
night last night the barn of the late Isaac
Lyerly, murdered by the Gillespie and
Dillingham negroes, lynched here Mon-
day night, was burned, including two
horses and a quantity of grain and feed.
The flames were of incendiary origin,
and negroes residing in the community
are charged with the crime.The burning created fresh excitement,
following so soon after the lynching, and
it is believed a band of negroes are bent
on revenge.One has been arrested for saying worse
calumnies will befall other families than
befell the Lyerlys. Many good citizens
are greatly aroused, and there is talk of
annihilating the negroes of the Lyerly
neighborhood.To-night officers have gone to the
scene, and will do all that is possible to
maintain the law, if trouble occurs.

Six Lynchers

Up to nine o'clock to-night the follow-
ing have been arrested on the charge of
murder, having participated in the lynching
Monday night: George Hall, of Mont-
gomery county; G. H. Gentle, of Row-
an; John Cauble, Henry Goodman, Bud
Bullough and F. M. Cress, of Salis-
bury. All were sent to jail without bail,
and will be tried for their lives.Hall and Gentle were arraigned in the
Superior Court here this afternoon, and
pleaded not guilty to the charge of mur-
der, though Hall admits participating in
the mob.The court appointed Congressman Theo-
dore F. Kiutz and B. B. Miller, of
Salisbury, as counsel for the defend-
ants. Gentle is represented by P. S.
Carlton. A motion to continue the case
until another term of court was over-
ruled by Judge Long, and a special ve-
hicle of sixty men was ordered, from
which to select a jury Friday.

Will Indict Many.

The grand jury has been hard at work
to-day, and it is rumored that one hun-
dred citizens will be indicted for aiding
in the crime Monday night.Solicitor Hammer stated that satisfac-
tory progress is being made in prosecut-
ing the lynchers, seven true bills have
been found, and it is expected the trial
of Hall and Gentle will consume nearly
a week. Each prisoner will be tried
separately.GOVERNOR WAS NOT
NOTIFIED IN TIMEDeclares He Could Have Pre-
vented Lynching If He Had
Been Properly Notified.(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RICHMOND, VA., August 9.—In com-
menting on the lynching, Governor
Glenn says that he regrets very much
that the proper officers did not ask him
for troops on Monday as they did on
Tuesday, as he could have gotten them
there just as promptly; but he has to
look to the officers for reports as to
these matters. The sheriff had told him
that the troops were not needed. The
judge and solicitor had neither intimated
any need of troops, and so the Governor
could not shut all would be quiet.The Governor says that even if he had
known as late as 9 o'clock Monday night
that the mob was at Salisbury, he could
not have done anything to prevent the
lynching.

(Continued on Page.)

GOVERNORS' NARROW
ESCAPE FROM DEATH

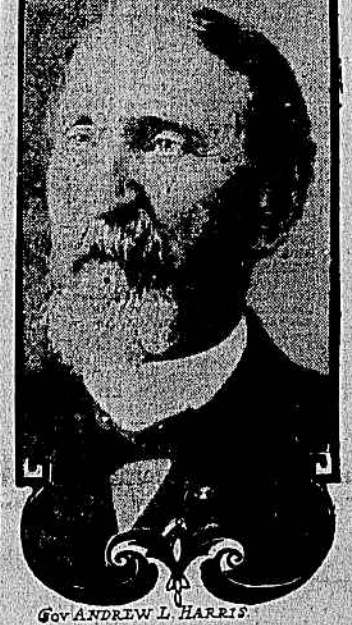
GOVERNOR WARFIELD.

TO BUY SILVER
FOR COINAGEThe Government Will Make Pur-
chases, for the First Time
in Thirteen Years.

SECRETARY TAKES ACTION

Opinion of the Attorney-General
Favorable to New Policy
Long Contemplated.(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, August 9.—For the
first time in thirteen years the govern-
ment announced to-day its purpose to
purchase silver for coinage purposes.Tenders are invited at the office of the
director of the mint in this city on Wed-
nesday, the 15th instant, up to one o'clock
P. M., and Wednesdays thereafter until
further notice. These tenders are to be
for delivery at the Philadelphia, New
Orleans, or Denver mints, settlement to
be on the New York basis, of bullion
guaranteed 990 fine. The Treasury
reserves the right to reject all tenders
or accept such part of any tenders as
may suit its convenience.It is understood that, anticipating that
its reappearance as a purchaser might
temporarily disturb the market unduly,
the treasury has obtained control of con-
siderable amounts for future delivery, so
that it is in position to drop out of the
market for several months, if desirable.The average requirements of the treasury
throughout the year will probably not
exceed 10,000 ounces per week, and it will
be the policy of the department, while
keeping a reasonable amount in hand,
to so distribute its purchases throughout
the year that its demands will be uni-
form and not an element of uncertainty
in the market.

Stock Very Low.

From the resumption of specie pay-
ments in 1873 down to the year 1900 the
constant increase in the stock of sub-
sidiary coin required by the growing
population and trade of the country was
supplied by the recoinage of old and
uncurrent subsidiary coins, which accu-
mulated in the treasury under the re-
sumption act.In 1900, as this stock was running low,
authority was granted in the monetary
act of March 14th to the Secretary of the
Treasury to divert bullion, purchased
under the act of July 14, 1890, for the
coinage of silver dollars, to the coinage
of subsidiary pieces.Under this authority about \$33,000,000
has been coined since 1900. The stock
(Continued on Page.)Gov. ANDREW L. HARRIS.
Warfield, of Maryland, and Harris,
of Ohio, in Peril from
Flying Train.(By Associated Press.)
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, August 9.—
Governor Warfield and Governor Harris
and General Warren Ketter, who are
here attending the reunion of the Mary-
landers' Association, had a narrow
escape from death to-day while they were
making an automobile tour of the city.The car of former Mayor Bowlin was
plotting the party, and was closely fol-
lowed by the car containing the two Gov-
ernors and General Ketter. Just as the
car crossed the main track of the Cleve-
land, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis
Railroad it broke down. The hind wheels
were still on the track, and the Gov-
ernors' car had pushed within a few feet
when the gates closed behind it. Seeing
their peril, they jumped just as the
"Big Four" limited dashed by. Two
feet further would have meant death for
the entire party, as the train was run-
ning at the rate of fifty miles an hour.JUSTICE FITZGERALD
HELD IN CONTEMPT(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, August 9.—Justice Thomas
W. Fitzgerald, of the Court of Special
Sessions, was adjudged guilty of con-
tempt of court by Justice William D.
Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn,
to-day. The Justice had been ordered to
appear in court to submit to an examina-
tion in supplementary proceedings in
connection with a judgment of \$2,000
against him, and he did not do so. An
attorney appeared for him, and sought
an adjournment until to-morrow. Seeing
that the trial of criminal cases would
occupy his attention all day, Justice
Dickey would not accept this excuse, say-
ing that Justice Fitzgerald should know
better than to offer it. He then adjudged
him to be in contempt, but gave him until
to-morrow morning to make an explana-
tion. Justice Fitzgerald will then either
be permitted to purge himself or will
be punished for contempt.DREW \$3,500 FROM BANK
TO BUY FARM; STOLEN(By Associated Press.)
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, August 9.—
Reports reached here to-day that Mrs.
Matilda Foote, of Fredericktown, Ohio,
was yesterday robbed of \$3,500 in gold
coin, which she had in hiding in her
house. Mrs. Foote drew the money from
a bank to purchase the farm on which
she lived, and the robbery was com-
mitted while she was in Mount Vernon
securing the deed.

Ill-Treated in Florida.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, August 9.—Another story
of alleged ill-treatment in a turpentine
camp in Florida was told to-day by Jacob
Von Arx, a Swede, 44 years old, who was
arranged in Police Court in Hoboken,
N. J., on a charge of vagrancy.He said his companions were still pris-
oners at the camp so far as he knew.BREWER MAKES
A GREAT ADDRESSDeals With Two Periods
in the History of the
Supreme Court.FIVE THOUSAND
TO BE PRINTEDThe Executive Committee Recom-
mend the Purchase of the
John Marshall House.
The Meeting Ends
With a Brilliant
Banquet.(Special from Staff Correspondent.)
HOT SPRINGS, VA., August 9.—The
feature of the third and final day of the
convention of the Bar Association was
the address delivered this morning by
Justice David J. Brewer, of the United
States Supreme Court. The address
made a most profound impression. In
fact, it is agreed by all that none ever
delivered before the association in the
eighteen years of its existence impressed
the lawyers so deeply or delighted them
more. The address was one which is
bound to attract the attention of the
country at large, as it is at once a power-
ful, vigorous and eloquent dissent against
the present tendency to centralize all
power at Washington and to put upon
the Congress the duty of correcting all
evils, real or imaginary, a plea for great-
er individuality and sense of responsi-
bility among the citizenship.Justice Brewer's subject was "Two
Periods in the History of the Supreme
Court"—the first, the period of national
stability; the second, the period subse-
quent to the war, which he termed the
period of national enlargement. He did
not mean to say that these periods were
created solely by judicial action, inde-
pendently of the other branches of the
government, for, after all, he said, in
the last analysis, "the court largely re-
flects the popular judgment, not its hasty
opinion, but that which is the result of
deliberate and well considered thought."Justice Brewer cited many cases de-
cided by the Supreme Court illustrating
the tendency of the court in the period
extending from the foundation of the
government to the outbreak of the war
to interpret the Constitution in a man-
ner to extend its scope and increase the
solidarity of the national government.

Two Views.

The new Constitution was susceptible
of two lines of construction, the one
proceeding upon the thought that there
was simply an improvement upon the
confederacy, the other that a new na-
tion was created by the people of the
thirteen States, a nation in which there
were thirteen communities, retaining lo-
cal government in all matters af-
fecting nationality, subordinate to
and dependent upon the single new
government.Many opinions in which these views
were considered. The court in the early
part of the first period, at least, leaned
very strongly towards the latter view of
the Constitution of the United States.Justice Brewer said he did not mean
to express dissent from the decisions of
Chief Justice Marshall. He thought they
were right, but he could not refrain from
calling attention to the fact that in early
official utterances "United States" was
used always in the plural.We are coming to use it as a collective
and singular noun. "It used to be said
the United States are, but now it is 'the
United States is.'"From the conclusion of the war we be-
gan to write a constitution with a capital N.
We then entered upon the period of the
enlargement of the nation.Referring to the last three amendments
to the Constitution, Justice Brewer, after
citing a number of cases arising under
the first ten of the amendments, said:
"While it may be said that the deci-
sions thus far have been in restraint of
the transfer by virtue of these amend-
ments of the entire sovereignty of the
State, yet the amendments themselves
increase the power of the nation, and
give it a larger control over the internal
life of the republic, and to this extent
tend to increase the one at the expense
of the other."He showed, however, that the rulings
made in the first period, asserting na-
tional stability, had been too vigorously
reasserted in the second.

States' Rights.

After citing the celebrated legal tender
cases and quoting from the opinions of
several of the Justices in those cases,
Justice Brewer said:"Theory of the cases is substantially
that as by the Constitution a nation was
created, all the powers inherent in na-
tional sovereignty as understood at the
time of the adoption of the Constitution
were vested in the national government,
except as expressly prohibited, but under
that construction what becomes of the
Tenth Amendment, which declares that
the powers not delegated to the United
States by the Constitution, nor prohibited
by it to the States, are reserved to the
States respectively, or to the people?"The applause at this point was so pro-
longed that the speaker had to wait some
moments before he could proceed.A most striking portion of the address
was that which referred to the recent in-
sular case, in which it was decided that
the national government has the power to
acquire and hold, free from constitutional
limitations, and subject to colonial con-
trol, territory outside the limits of the
organized States."Now I submit this inquiry," said Jus-
tice Brewer: "Did the candid, intelli-
gent men who drafted this Constitution
and the people who adopted it, having
just finished a seven years' war to free
themselves from colonial subjection to
Great Britain, intend to vest in the gov-
ernment they were creating the power to
hold other territory in like colonial sub-
jection?""I can but look upon it as an imputa-
tion upon either the justice or the intel-
ligence of the framers of the Constitution
that this territory should establish for
other lands that same colonial subjection
to relieve themselves from which had